

before that a break in relations is inevitable. The Spanish Government has been asked to take over American interests and plans have been made to expedite the withdrawal of all Americans if the break occurs.

The last report from Ambassador Penfield, a brief cable received after these instructions were sent, suggested a slight possibility that Austria's reply to the Government's aide memoire asking a definition of her attitude in the submarine situation might be favorable. No real hope was raised here, however, and no change in instructions followed.

Pending a reply to the aide memoire the Austrian situation will remain in the same indefinite stage which has characterized it since the day of the rupture with Germany, when a note similar, though not identical, to Germany's submarine proclamation was received from Ambassador Penfield. Then the aide memoire was sent asking for an exact definition of Austria's intentions because of the difference between American relations with that country and those with Germany.

The feeling prevails here that while both this country and Austria are seeking to avoid a break Germany is determined that her ally shall support to the greatest degree possible the submarine campaign.

The withdrawal of the American diplomatic and consular corps from Austria will not present as difficult a problem as in the case of Germany. The embassy force at Vienna is smaller and there are only about twelve consuls in the Dual Monarchy. Last night the Austrian cable said that while there are several hundred Austro-Americans there, there are less than fifty native Americans who would return to the United States in case of a break.

DEFENCE BOATS NEEDED

Many Varieties of Craft and Skilled Men Sought by Navy.

Boasting steamers for offshore scouts, with winches for mine sweeping gear, large power boats for outside patrolling, and smaller ones for harbor patrolling, as well as officers and sailors to man them, were asked for yesterday by the Navy Department. Fishing vessels and work boats may also be available for some of these duties. Crews for these vessels will be asked for by the naval reserve force, composed of the following classes:

- Class 1—The fleet naval reserve, composed of officers and crews of merchant vessels purchased or chartered for naval use.
- Class 2—The naval reserve of seafaring men and officers who enroll for general naval service, under 35 years old.
- Class 3—Auxiliary naval reserve, composed of the officers and crews of merchant vessels purchased or chartered for naval use.
- Class 4—Naval coast reserve, composed of officers and crews for the naval coast defense vessels now being enrolled. For these men are desired who are familiar with power boats, yachts, tugs and fishing vessels. There are also wanted officers and men for technical work, such as mine work at naval bases, and there is a special class of naval reserve for industrial work only, composed of officers and employees of factories who may be called upon to be drafted into military service, but may continue at their work.

Owners who wish to serve aboard their own boats should request that the boat be assigned to the naval district where they are enrolled. Men will be assigned as far as possible to the boats and districts with which they are familiar. Full information in regard to the enrollment of both vessels and men will be furnished by Rear Admiral Coker at the navy yard, Brooklyn.

BANQUET DISSENTER IS HISSED.

Henry Ables Apposed Wilson Indorsement by Underwriters.

Henry Ables of the Germania Life Insurance Company was hissed and pelted with eggs and stones and groans when he appeared at the annual banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York at the Hotel Astor when he vigorously opposed a resolution pledging the support of the association's members to President Wilson in the crisis with Germany. Ables leaped to his feet as soon as the resolution was presented and read by Charles Jerome Edwards of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and shouted that he was against it.

"Sit down!" shouted several men near him.

Ables shouted that he would not sit down, and a storm of hisses and groans greeted him from all parts of the room.

"For God's sake work for peace!" he shouted.

Half a dozen men pushed him back into his seat and the resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

TAFT FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Says Wilson Needs Congress to Meet Emergencies.

William H. Taft said in an address last night at Plainfield, N. J., that President Wilson had made a mistake in not calling an extra session of Congress to handle emergencies which may arise from the strained relations between the United States and Germany.

"In times like these," he said, "it is best to have the Congress, the Senate and the President under one dome at Washington."

The ex-President was addressing a preparatory meeting in the Plainfield High School under auspices of the National Security League.

WILSON AND SENATE IN DEADLOCK GRIP

President's Determination to Prevent Extra Session Answered by Threat.

TO WITHHOLD SUPPORT

Administration Men Reply That Executive Has Enough Funds at Hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Congress, especially the Senate, and the President are in a deadlock over an extra session. This is the real bone of contention underlying the threatened filibuster.

The President seems determined to handle the foreign situation himself; the Senate leaders feel that Congress should be here to advise. When Congress expires on March 4 it cannot come back of its own volition until next December. The President can call it in an extraordinary session, but there is every reason to believe that he prefers Congress to stay away while he deals with the situation.

If Congress is determined to remain in Washington it will be necessary to force an extra session, for the President has a condition which will make it necessary for him to issue the call.

The Republicans and a few Democrats, who notified the Administration leaders today that they would not pass the legislation asked for by the President, are giving him the power to deal with the German submarine controversy because they felt that Congress should be called in an extra session immediately after March 4 to advise about foreign affairs.

Those notified by Senators representing the Administration that they could do as they liked; that the President felt that he had the power already, and that Congress in an extra session, for the President would go forward and assert the power anyway.

Then when the anti-Administration Senators countered with the suggestion that they would prevent the passage of the appropriations for the running expenses of the Government, and in that case they would use these in his discretion to run the Government, and in that way avoid calling Congress. This opposition to the President's power is likely to develop in regard to the navy bill to-morrow.

One Democratic Senator declared today that the President was determined to take the full responsibility for declaring war. He said he would oppose to the utmost the President's attempt to prevent Congress from exercising its constitutional duty in the matter of declaring war.

Another Senator, a Republican, announced that when he returned to the next Congress he expected to introduce a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring the President to consult with Congress and receive its approval before severing diplomatic relations.

ITALIANS IN AUSTRIAN LINE.

By Surprise Attack They Penetrate French on San Marco.

Rome, Feb. 27.—A successful surprise attack was made by the Italians yesterday on the Austrian line at San Marco, Austrian raiding operations were broken up, says today's Italian War Office statement, which follows:

"At the confluence of the Vertebello and Frigidio we repulsed enemy detachments that were attempting to approach our line."

"On the northern slopes of San Marco one of our detachments made a surprise attack and penetrated into the enemy trenches, which were destroyed and the occupants driven out."

BELIN, by wireless, Feb. 25.—Italian forces on Saturday attacked the Austrian position in the vicinity of Veronice, on the Gorizia front, says an official statement issued today by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters at Vienna, and succeeded in entering the Austrian first line trenches. Later the invaders were ejected and suffered heavy losses.

Ontario Women to Vote.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The women of Ontario were virtually assured the right to vote when the Government, through Premier Healey, to-night indorsed the bill.

W. K. Johnson providing for equal suffrage.

BRYAN RUSHES HOT FOOT FOR CAPITAL

Will Take Command of Peace Fight, but Is Liable to Be Disappointed.

Continued from First Page.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In response to frantic appeals from help from his handful of personal worshippers in Congress, William J. Bryan is hurrying to Washington to take personal charge of the final stand of pacifists against President Wilson's appeal to Congress for power and money to protect American rights. He will probably find his adherents with few exceptions, voting to support the President in so far as their activities in Congress are concerned.

Mr. Bryan will receive every opportunity to make speeches under the auspices of the emergency peace committee here. He will address the Nebraska Society of Women, which will celebrate the semi-centennial of Nebraska's statehood on Thursday night.

Mr. Bryan's statement issued from Jacksonville today, insisting that Congress should not delegate any of its powers to the President finds a responsive chord in the breasts of many who will vote to give the President what he asks, but his attempt to influence Congress in the direction of a reindulgence of the President will find few supporters.

One of the significant developments in Congress today was the perceptible recession of the recent wave of "peace" talk. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Bryan's personal intervention will have a revivifying effect upon this.

The emergency peace committee, which has been bombarding members of Congress with appeals for a war referendum, is planning to hold a big peace meeting here to-morrow night, with James Addams as one of the chief speakers. The committee is hoping to get Mr. Bryan also.

Bryan Flights President.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 27.—W. J. Bryan announced today he was opposed to granting such powers to the President as Mr. Wilson requested of Congress yesterday.

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GERARD TOLD NOT TO SAIL FROM SPAIN

Warning From German Official Causes Anxiety—Party Sails From Corunna.

CORUNNA, Spain, Feb. 27.—It became known today that on the day he left Berlin ex-Ambassador Gerard was warned personally by a German friend in high official position against sailing from Spain for the United States.

The fact that the warning was given has not yet become known except to those who have been in contact with Gerard, but among them there is a feeling of anxiety in regard to the Americans sailing today on the Infanta Isabel.

Some venturing to suggest that Gerard's attitude toward the Washington Government toward this latest blow at American rights. One American who was questioned by THE SUN expressed despair.

"We can't expect anything to be done," he said. "This is simply another of those crises which are momentary incidents by the end of the week."

Austin Hoy, 26 years old, the London manager of a Chicago machinery company, said he had been in the United States since the death of his mother and sister. When talking with THE SUN correspondent, he became so emotional that he was well nigh overwhelmed with grief.

Dr. Albert Harris Hoy, husband and father of the two women, was almost heartbroken over the loss of half of his family. He was a Union soldier in the civil war. The death of his wife and daughter reached the son and brother when he opened his newspaper at the breakfast table.

"I had been looking for news of the Laconia for the last day or two with some trepidation," he said, "and was less astounded to learn of the torpedoing than I was shocked to see that my sister and sister were almost the only victims."

"I rushed to the American Consulate in London and found the doors closed when they were opened and got all details available there. Then I went to the embassy, where I had a conversation with Ambassador Page, to whom I expressed my feelings in the strongest possible manner. I then called President Wilson."

Victims Escaped U-Boat Once.

Mrs. and Miss Hoy sailed from England in December for a short visit to New York and Chicago. They were on the Transylvania, bound for England a year ago, when that steamship escaped a submarine.

Despatches brought the stories of the officers who had charge of the lifeboat in which Mrs. Mary Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy perished. The women were resting in their stateroom when the first torpedo struck the Laconia. Both rushed out, fully clad, and they were among the first to clamber into a boat.

The weather was extremely cold, even for those who were wrapped in heavy fur coats. Complaints extended every way possible, but as both women had rather weak heads the exposure when the boat was swamped had the inevitable effect.

After an hour Mrs. Hoy and her daughter seemed to sink into a state of coma and within an hour after that the officer in charge realized that they could not live. When he was certain that the vessel was extinct he ordered the bodies lowered gently overboard. Owing to the fact that the waves were running twelve feet high the burial ceremony was hastened.

Story of a Survivor.

Dr. Hawkes was playing a game of bridge in the ship's surgeon's room when he heard an awful crash and surmised that the ship had been attacked by a submarine. Dr. Hawkes said:

"The submarine returned after we had been in the boats and fired another torpedo, which put out the lights. This was followed by a terrific explosion and the ship must have sunk soon after. The second torpedo, mind you, was fired although the lifeboats were already in the water and the crew of the submarine could not have failed to see us. It was about 2.30 P. M. on Sunday when we took to the sea, and about 2 o'clock on the following morning when we were picked up."

OFFICIALLY "OVERT ACT"

President and Lansing No Agree on Laconia Sinking.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing regard the sinking without warning of the German liner Laconia with the loss of American lives as an overt act amounting to a challenge to the United States to defend its citizens on the high seas.

The President's position was made clear authoritatively after a conference at the White House to-day between him and Mr. Lansing. The same outline of the Government's attitude was repeated after the Cabinet meeting. At the State Department officials said they could see no possible extenuating circumstances in connection with the "lawless and wanton destruction of the ship."

The official reports from American Consul Frost at Queenstown, in the opinion of officials, made a clean cut case coming within the scope of the President's solemn warning to Germany when he severed diplomatic relations on February 3.

"We shall not believe they are hostile to us until we are obliged to do it," the President said on that occasion. The reports on the Laconia sinking show conclusively the President is determined to hold this hostile action was taken deliberately and regardless of this Government's rights.

No Regret for Human Life.

The reports are complete in the view of State Department officials and further investigation is virtually unnecessary, it was said. It is established the liner was carrying passengers, including Americans, was torpedoed without warning in the dead of night and with no thought of care for the safety of the human lives involved. In fact it is shown that a second torpedo was actually fired into the stricken vessel while the small boats with their struggling human cargoes were endeavoring to get clear of the ship.

The following information from Consul Frost at Queenstown was received at the State Department:

"Two American ladies dead from exposure and bodies lost at sea from Laconia. One Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy of Chicago. Young Americans saved: F. P. Gibbons, Chicago Tribune; Mrs. E. E. Harris, wife of Col. Harris, U. S. Army, Port du Port, Delaware; Arthur P. Kirby, upper New York State; and Father Waring of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore.

These E. E. Harris, probably American, is apparently lost.

"The following American negro women and seamen were saved: Douglas James, 33 West Sixty-ninth street, New York; Lewis Barnett, 505 Perry street, Baltimore; Carey Masselure, 10 South Washington street, New York; Ed Smith, New York; Harry Young, 180 Park Row, New York; Barney Rhetter, 264 West Sixty-first street, New York; John Williams, address unknown; William Wynne of Wing, 398 North Bethel street, Baltimore; Henry Smith, 124 Pratt street, Indianapolis; Joseph Lewis, 25 William street, Buffalo; Dan Isaac, 300 Oliver street, Savannah; Robert Gibbs, Brooklyn; Isaac Roman, Brooklyn; John Johnson, 180 Park Row, New York; and Joseph Sumter, Charleston.

"Total survivors landed here 257. Landed at Bantley 14. Total on board 234; missing 12, of whom five drowned and eight including the bodies, upon exposure and buried at sea. Six hospital cases, none believed grave."

LACONIA SURVIVORS HOURS IN HIGH SEAS

Continued from First Page.

with an ample supply of fares. The cargo consisted of cotton and foodstuffs.

The submarine was not seen from the Laconia, but after the second torpedo had been fired and the boats launched a submarine appeared on the surface, came alongside the boat carrying the second officer and asked for the captain. The submarine commander told the people in the second officer's boat that a British Admiralty patrol boat caught the Laconia's wireless and was coming to the scene. The submarine made no offer of aid and submerged immediately after.

The boats were launched from the Laconia. The boats were in No. 8, which was swamped, its lifeless passengers being picked up by other boats. The boats were severely as the result of exposure in the cold water.

The boats after leaving the Laconia had to scatter rather widely in order to avoid the danger of collision in the twelve foot swells which were running. Flares were kept alight by most of the boats during the five hours of anxious waiting for the patrol to arrive. The patrol began picking up the boats at 1 o'clock in the morning, but had not finished until after daylight.

There was an extraordinary scene on the quays at Queenstown when the survivors were landed there. As the ship was made fast a huge crowd of civilians, soldiers, sailors and nurses began singing under the leadership of a shrill voiced woman cheer leader in the uniform of the Women's National Service organization.

Mrs. Harris, it was learned, stood at the captain's side on the Laconia and had made the rounds of the decks with him, checking off the women and children passengers to see all were in their places and had eating, drinking and tar-paulins. Mrs. Harris was on the way to the grand-daughter of a former Governor of Pennsylvania.

After Mr. Harris on the landing stage came other women and children, all clinging to their life belts, and then the men passengers, some with life belts and some without, having secured their tickets.

Automobiles were waiting for the party and its members were conveyed swiftly to the Queen's Hotel, where nurses provided dry clothing and warm blankets. In a half hour the most worn and children who had come off the rescue sloop in a varied state of disarray were ready for a really sumptuous meal of broiled salmon, turkeys and other delicacies which had been prepared for them during the evening.

Although the passengers showed the effects of the ordeal they out a merry face on the misfortune that had befallen them and nearly all were able to enjoy the meal with a good appetite. The nurses insisted then on the survivors retiring, wrapped in warm blankets, to their quarters. The survivors expect to reach London to-morrow morning.

12 IN LINE DEATH LIST.

Local Office Hears 6 Were Passengers and 6 in Crew.

The local office of the Cunard Line received this message from the home office:

"Regret to advise you that sixteen passengers Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and daughter and also Marie P. Ivatt died; buried at sea. W. I. Robinson, Dr. Fortman, John Williams, Charles Johnson, William Wynne of Wing, 398 North Bethel street, Baltimore; Henry Smith, 124 Pratt street, Indianapolis; Joseph Lewis, 25 William street, Buffalo; Dan Isaac, 300 Oliver street, Savannah; Robert Gibbs, Brooklyn; Isaac Roman, Brooklyn; John Johnson, 180 Park Row, New York; and Joseph Sumter, Charleston.

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Cecil P. Ivatt was a representative of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., bankers, of 25 Wall street, and his wife is residing in New York. He was an expert on American machinery and was going abroad to interest foreign manufacturers in American products. He was about twenty-five years old. His wife and two daughters have been engaged in relief work in France since the beginning of the war. One of the daughters is with Mrs. Vanderbilt's American ambulance and the other is in Dr. Blake's hospital.

A despatch from Racine, Wis., says representatives of the manufacturing establishments for whom Ivatt acted as a representative asserted that Ivatt, although born in England, was a son of the United States, having taken out his citizenship papers.

HINT FROM BERLIN ARMING MEANS WAR

Swiss Minister Said to Be in Possession of This View of Germany.

WARNING MAY BE SENT

Kaiser Said to Be Hoping to Put Responsibility Wholly With the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who represents German interests here, is convinced that the arming of American merchantmen will be regarded in Germany as making war virtually certain. He is understood to be in possession of information from Berlin to the effect that immediate re-sentment will be felt in Germany if the United States adopts this course, and that the President should heed the German warning to refrain from adopting any such measure. Dr. Ritter called at the State Department to-day, but did not see either Secretary Lansing or Counselor Folk.

There are intimations that Germany may not actually wait until Congress gives the President the authority to arm ships before reiterating its solemn warning to the United States. Berlin is known to regard the arming of merchant ships against submarines as a measure which entitles the submarine commanders to fire without warning and in view of the submarine blockade decree the deliberate arming of American ships with United States navy guns and gunners would be viewed, it is said, as amounting in advance this Government's determination to use armed force against ships of the Imperial German navy.

German cannot differentiate between this condition and that of actual war, it is added, and it would not surprise officials here to learn that the Imperial German Government had sent a mandatory warning forbidding the United States under pain of retaliation to take any steps looking to the potential use of armed force against vessels of the Imperial German navy.

The object of such a move, it is said, would be in line with Germany's policy of placing the blame for future eventualities on the United States. It is not expected that Germany will declare war on this account or do anything to unduly expedite matters, as Berlin's present policy appears to be to play for time.

Naval officers who regard the arming of American merchant ships under present circumstances as practically certain to lead to war were particularly interested to-day in the increased power of the submarine as evidenced by its deadly night attack on the Cunarder Laconia. It is the first instance of this character where a submarine has been able to sink a ship at night. Naval experts are wondering whether this was accomplished by rare chance or whether the Germans have some new device which is to initiate further wholesale night attacks.

While the submarine may have difficulty in locating and aiming torpedoes at vessels at night, the merchantmen have on hand all the latest submarine-hunting devices. In these circumstances it would make little difference whether the vessel was armed or not, for the navy guns could not very well spot a periscope anyway after dark.

Secretary Daniels reiterated to-day that the navy was ready to supply guns and gunners to merchantmen as soon as President Wilson gave the word. Rush work for munitions and guns has been ordered by Mr. Daniels, and the American manufacturers will keep their men employed seven days a week from now on.

LONDON WONDERING ABOUT "OVERT ACT"

President's Address Before Congress the General Subject of Comment.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—President Wilson's address before Congress in the general subject of comment to-day, especially with reference to possible developments arising through the sinking of the steamer Laconia and the loss of American lives. Fresh tributes are paid to the President's lofty idealism and love of peace, and his difficulties in view of the Congressional position and the absence of complete unanimity of American opinion are fully recognized.

The main point discussed, however, is whether the attack on the Laconia constitutes the "overt act." The general opinion, based on such American despatches as were received at the time the editorial was written, is that it is difficult to see how it can be regarded as otherwise. The Times says: "It would seem that the overt act had already been committed when the President was congratulating himself on Monday that it was still but a danger."

Wilson spoke with great caution regarding specific measures and it bases no positive conclusions on the address.

LOAN OF \$1,000,000 ON GERMAN DOCKS

North German Lloyd Mortgages Property Holdings in Jersey City.

Considerable speculation was expressed in Hoboken last night as to the reason for the placing of a \$1,000,000 mortgage on its three piers in this city by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the holding company in this country for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The transaction was made public with the recording of the mortgage.

One of the officials, who was unwilling to give the authority of his name to the assertion, said that it was too difficult to get fault from Germany for the purpose.

Others expressed the belief that a war threatened between the United States and Germany the money in the shape of a local loan would be of valuable assistance to the company. It was stated that there was a clause in the articles of incorporation which gave any shipping at the piers in Hoboken temporarily in the possession of the fleet of the company. Inasmuch as these officials are citizens of the United States the vessels, in the event of war, would be owned by Americans and would be immune from seizure.

WE TELL SO CO-MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N. Y.

Watch daily and Sunday papers for lists of dealers selling SOCO-Motor Gasoline.

GO

MORE miles at your back, more gas left in your tank after a day of driving on So-Co-Motor Gasoline.

Every drop power-full—that means quick starts and a flying pick-up.

Every gallon uniform—that means no carburetor trouble, even on the coldest day.

Look for the Red, White and Blue So-Co-Motor Sign—it marks a safe place to stop.

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